The following persons have this day been commissions to Tax Assessors for the several Dandiso Districts the Live State of the State of

MAWAII-IIIIa. J. W. Kenomakani North Koon ... a. S. K. Kani Kan J. H. S. Martin MODOKALA LANAL ...... IN W. Kalus Principles III. Tents Walality S. M. Nationals

S. Torontolic Waltises Tompon

P. NAMEAGERETA. Pleaser Department, June 10, 1874.

Different Office, June 43, 1874. W. J. GREEN, Minister of Lineston.

r s100, \$200, \$300, and \$1,000, bearing interest

Licenses Expiring in July, 1874. BETAIL.

1-Hymne & Res, Merchant St 3-As I'le, Nyman Street, -Mon Clinck, Numan Street, 8-As Kur, Alemo Street, 5-Lim Tol, Manuskey Street, 1-His chang, Numan Street, 3-D N Filmer, Kambringan Str -Markey Brook, Street, 6-As Hu, Derestant Street, 6-As Hu, Derestant Street, 6-D Ne Part Street, 14—T A. Lloyd, North Street, do.
15—Ah Hu, Bernstanin Street, do.
15—B May, Fort Street, do.
15—Ah Swan, corner King and Namara St. on
25—Ahlean, Wallana.
25—Ah Un, Kathanin.
25—W B Brown, Labaloga.
25—W B Brown, Labaloga.
25—W B Brown, Labaloga.
25—M W B Brown, Labaloga. Hawari 15-W B Brown, Lababya,
Hawari 15-H N Greenwell, Kasukalu, Kona15-Billiottan & Co. Waldelm Rac,
17-Billiottan & Co. Hib.
20-20 Mills Hib.
21-H N Greenwell, Kullin,

Wholespie. Wholesate Spirit. Billiords. Public Show. Victoring.

## Latest News by the Mail Steamer.

The steamer Prince Alfred, plying between San

from there, stating that the number of working women has been increased to twenty-seven thousand.

England,

harm by the police

that a number of leading Communists will be present. The London Pow says the sublic worship regulation bill now before Parliament, which is intended to restrain ritualists, threatens to lend to a coalition of High Church clergy and Liberals, which may result in an attempt to replace present members for Oxford Gladstone heads the opposition to the bill.

According to a recent Parliamentary report there are in Scotland 132,230 landowners. Of these, seventw-five proprietors own 9,100,000 agres, nearly one-

India.

The prospects for crops at Calcutta are greatly improved by copious rains through the country. Three hundred thousand persons are still fed by the gov-

According to the latest reports from the famine districts of India, 1,842,600 persons are employed on the mands in the market. When the Legislature, a relief works, 200,000 receiving charitable relief, and | few years ago, made a law that no higher rate of 450,800 supported by advances or rales of grain. interest should be paid by the Government for any Piece-work is gradually enferced for able-bodied per- moneys it might borrow than nine per cent., it sons. The condition of the people is better than in restricted the power of the Minister of Finance to February, though severe distress secusionally breaks effect loans at such times only as they could be obout, and constant vigilance is required on the part of the authorities.

A special despatch to the Times from India, says 123 of the rioters in the Sittem district were sentenced to imprisonment from two to five years. Forty deaths twelve per cent. per annum, and if the Minisfrom cholera are reported in Durbungah.

adopted which completes the defeat of the measure. The amendment in effect maintains the existing sys- of quotations there at 8 to 10 per cent. per antem of municipal elections, striking out the clauses which provide for minority representation by cumulative voting. It was adopted by a vote of 579 to 34, which caused great surprise. The withdrawal of the

The Right is deeply discouraged by recent votes in the Assembly. It feels that its power is gone, and from this place to San Francisco, during the that the majority which it was hitherto able to com- past four months, to obtain the higher rate of mand, is broken up.

the domestic policy of the Government.

Spaln The Genette publishes a circular addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic reprepontatives of Spain. It promises the re-establisment of peace in Spain and Cuba, and that when the present exceptional condition of affairs is terminated, the shillings and upwards. These savings, when

a guarantee of moral order. in negotiation with the Credit Mobilier for a loan of The plan has worked most admirably in Eng-

fifty million reals. the Pope yesterday and to-day, and presented congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of work well here, if placed in the hands of men "accountability" will rest. Try the experiment

Advices from Algiers state that the Moorish insurgents invaded that city, but were repulsed by the French troops. Twelve of the insurgents were killed, and a number wounded.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO HAWAHAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8. HIS MAJESTY THE KING returned from Koolau on Saturday afternoon, the fourth of July, after an absence of four days, during which he attended the annual examination of the Catholic College m., be entered the premises of the American Minister resident in Nauanu to pay his respects to the representative of the American Nation. Not finding him at home, the King's attendants gave three hearty cheers for the Minister, and passed on. Reaching the residence of the Italian Consul, Mr. Schnefer, who was at home, the King made a short and very pleasant call, and then returned with his party to the palace.

THE LEGISLATURE has not done anything the past week worthy of special note, except the approval of the amount asked for the military, which has been somewhat increased, and now stands at \$47,470, for two years. It is proposed to have fifty soldiers to act as a body guard for the The Raiss of Towage in or one of the Harbor of Homo-ta, by the Susan-ing "Felo," will hereafter be as fol-King and the palace premises. The sum includes Snips and Barks under 500 tens. . . . 850 ten thousand dollars for the maintenance of the do. over 5000 tons. - - 50
do. over 1000 tons. - - 50
Foreign and Hawaiian. - 40
theoriers over 200 tons. - 35
do. mader 200 tons. - 35
do. mader 200 tons. - 35 and the amount appropriated is probably the least with which it can be kept up.

> Ox our fourth page we insert an exceedingly instructive article written by David A. Wells, which will be found in the Atlantic Monthly for April. It is headed "A Modern Financial Utopia," and illustrates the history of Texas in connection with paper money, which was formerly its currency and became very much depreciated in value, but has been wholly discarded, and no other currency has been known in that State for many years, and even during the late war, but gold and silver. Those who can procure the publication, should read the entire article, as it contains much that will interest business men and others here. The progress of that State has never been more rapid than it is now, mainly because its finances and business, like those of California and England, are based on gold and silver.

> The new loan bill comes up for discussion tomorrow in committee of the whole house. Some idea of the temper of the community respecting this bill may be obtained by reading the various communications which appear to-day, from different sources, representing nearly every class. Nothing tends to create so much uneasiness among capitalists and business men as any proposed change, that may affect the public credit, the value of bonds already issued, or the currency. Those best qualified to judge do not think that the bill as presented to the Legislature can possibly become a law in its present shape, for His Mujesty has advisers who are capable of understanding its operation, if enacted, and that it must inevitably involve the nation, at least to a certain extent, in unnecessary financial and perhaps political troubles.

WE have received several letters the past week Prancisco and Victoria, ran ashere in Potato Cove. from natives living on Mani, calling our attention sengers and mails were all safely landed, but at 5 p. to the fact that the distillation of rum is now bem. the steamer sunk and is a total wrock, with all the ling carried on as never before known by them, and that a reign of terror prevails wherever A statement was recently made that twenty-four it is successful. This is not at all surpristhousand women were engaged in the temperance ing. When the barrier against distillation has movement in Philadelphia, and that two handred and been openly destroyed by the Legislature, forty-one saloons had been closed. The figures were when the moral sentiment which supports and them; and now Mrs. Thompson has received a letter | curse | has | become | demoralized, - what earthly

aids the officers of the law in suppressing the power can stay the onward march of the Demon that is now arousing itself to sound the death knell of the Hawaiian race. We are not in the Rochofort was attacked by a mob at Queenstown, least surprised, and expect to hear of murders, on his arrival there, and was saved from personal robberies and riots, all the result of the change of policy initiated by the present Legislature, on The Communist refugees in London propose to en- whom must chiefly rest the responsibility. The tertain Rochefort at a grand dinner. It is expected sheriff of Mani is active in making arrests, but this will not stay the revolution which has com-

## The True Policy of Hawaii.

menced.

The statesmanship and the financiering of the University with Gladstone and Montague Bernard. Hawaiian Government are very simple problems, if rightly understood. The administration of the affairs of fifty thousand persons requires no new experiments, nor intricate theories. Summed up, half of the entire acreage of Scotland. The largest it is to provide for the collection of the revenues. owner is the Duke of Sutherland, which has 1,176,574 and to adjust the expenditures as nearly as posnerce, worth over \$250,000 a year. Queen Victoria sible to the regular income. If necessity requires owns an estate of 25,350 acros, worth about \$12,000 a an additional revenue to cover extraordinary demands, it should be provided as a business firm would do it, by borrowing only in such amounts as may be needed, and in the simplest manner

The true policy for the Government is to borrow here and pay the full value that money comtained at that figure. But money, like every other commodity, fluctuates in value in every country. It is worth here now on time loans ter were authorized a reasonable discretion as to rate, he might obtain what is needed, where he Panis, June 19th.-In the Assembly to-day an cannot call in a dollar at the low rate fixed by amendment to the Municipal Organization bill was law. California, by its proximity, regulates the value of money in Honolulu, and though we read num, these are the rates only on first class city property, worth double the amount loaned on it. Twelve per cent. is the average rate there to-day. And we are assured that between sixty and one hundred thousand dollars have been remitted interest offered there, which would have been The Left Centre is determined to make a change in invested here in Government securities, if the rate had not been so low, as is limited by law.

In England and the several Australian Colonies there is established a system of Post-office savings banks, where the poorer classes deposit their surplus earnings in small amounts of ten they reach a larger sum, are, at the option of the denositor, invested in Government or Colonial Lorney, June 17th.—The Spanish Government is bonds, drawing four to eight per cent. per annum. land and in all the Colonies, particularly in New Rown, June 17th.-Many deputations waited on Zealand, where the sums deposited have been

determined to make it a success. Islands is supposed to be not far from five hun- for government bonds and for the government

applied to other countries. If under this system of Post-office savings banks, established one on each Island, one hundred thousand dollars could be annually gathered and invested in Government boods, at a fair rate of interest, it would meet all the extraordinary wants of the Government, and furnish means to enable it to loan in moderate sums to planters or others engaged in developing

our industries, whenever advisable. The withdrawal of eight thousand dollars per nonth, or one hundred thousand dollars annually, could create no derangement in business, for it caned to Government, it must immediately rediversion of funds, which usually remain idle, into a current which serves first the uses of Government and then of general trade. So that this system, if successful here, would prove a threefold benefit to the nation, by creating thrift trade a healthy stimulus.

The advantages of borrowing money at home away and is spent abroad, as also the principal. "bravest of the brave," which In case of failure to pay the interest or principal to foreign bondholders, political complications may arise which may result in depriving the Hawaitans of a Government of their own, and of a transfer of the Government and of the Islands to some foreign power, as has happened to or is now pending in Fiji. There are some, no doubt, who desire such a result, but no true Hawaiian can assist in bringing about an abrupt termination of the native sovereignty of Hawaii nei.

### A Utopian Scheme.

We are not about to reply to the personal slang indulged in by a writer in the last Advertiser, under the caption of "The Loan Bill." If we did, we should be sorely tempted to say some things which might not be pleasant to the reputed author of the article and of the loan bill now before the Assembly. We chose to call the bill Mr. Kipi's, though we well knew he did not prepare it. Nor can it in any sense be called a Ministerial bill, as a correspondent well observes, when the cabinet has with wise discretion, preferred to allow others to speak before showing its hand. In the shape that the bill has been presented to the Legislature, it is a tangled network, intended to supply all the real and imaginary wants of the government for the next ten years, even though no legislature should convene during that time, and as such meets universal

referred to, which should be noticed. The writer says: "It can scarcely be said that interestbearing treasury notes of \$50 each are paper currensy." Admitting that they are redeemable in five years, (which by the way was not denied by us,) it should be added that the rate of interest is so low (four per cent.) that it would not be an object with any one to whom they were paid either for services or government debt, to hold them five years till due, and the interest becomes treasury, not to be issued again, but to be replaced by new notes of the same class. What, hen, can they be called but paper currency, and the end of five years, before which time every note issued may have been returned to the treasury, would probably never be called on to pay it. This may be perfectly legitimate; but, we say, let the ignorant natives fully understand its

working. Another point: The writer denies our statement that the \$70,000 proposed to be issued without interest " is a paper currency redeemable only at the end of twenty years," by stating that they are " redeemable at any moment." Does he suppose that the trading and mercantile public of Honolula are fools that they cannot understand the operation of the bill as it reads?-when it clearly says that they are to be redeemed by e-issue or by new issues, and when no provision is made for coin payment till "the end of twenty years." The writer's impudence is unparalled, the public that the bill as presented is not honestly framed to benefit the Hawaiian people,

what can? A loan bill-simple in its provisions, designed to secure funds for the public service and to aid that a national debt is a national blessing, and that our depressed industries, and entirely divested of the United States debt is three thousand millions all paper currency schemes-shall receive our cor- added to its available capital. Doubtless the great dial support. A loan at home, if it can be effected on any terms, should be preferred; for if we are compelled to go into European markets tod in owing \$350,000 now, and in the immediate and fail to obtain what we seek, the failure must prospect of owing \$1,350,000 at six per cent and upbe a disastrous one for our public credit, and will | wards. barrass us to an extent that few can now

## ence,"

The Advertiser well contrasts native decility with foreign croaking, as it is pleased to term the objections which are made to the proposed "omsystems of currency, founded on credit instead of here that dwellings had not been so seriously innibus bill " authorizing a foreign loan. The offen. values, the effect of which is to impose more bur sive style of the advocates of the bill cannot supply the place, however, of cool and manly argument. Instead of advocating and defending of the bill. The provision authorizing the Minister & Co. Williamsburg, with the stream flowing the measure, the object seems to be to call by of Finance to Issue scrip for the payment of "sala hard names all who do not immediately endorse ries or other dues from the Hawailan Government it. The public will hold to a strict accountability. says a writer in the Advertiser, those who oppose it, and through whose agency it shall fail. In June, 1866, when the ministry brought forward a bill to issue treasury notes, the entire public of this city were excited over the project and unan-scrip to be legal tender whenever obstinate officials mously petitioned the Legislature not to pass it. | and creditors should make it necessary. In that case the public were determined to hold

Let us make it \$3,506,900." Very well, gentlemen, if you can find power to sell off the government property, and can find purchasers, run up your debt to the highest limit that " native docilvery large. Such a system might be made to ity" will allow. We will then see on whom the of enriching the country with three and a half The amount of currency in circulation in these | millions of borrowed money, and of gaining credit dred thousand dollars, or about ten dollars per capita for the whole population, which is the rule like, who does not at once fall into line with you.

In government bonds and for the government and want of connected without measure by all who care for the government and the people.

E. B. Dozn.

In government bonds and for the government and want of connected without measure by all who care for the government and the people.

E. B. Dozn.

### The Magazines.

long and finely illustrated article on the South | pi's Loan Bill gives evidence of a remarkable tal-Carolina problem, one of the Great South series. est for construction, and at the same time snubs The author depicts vividly the deplorable condi- those "whose forte is not constructiveness," betion of things in that unfortunate State, where cause they do not agree in his belief. There are loss, as partners in business, and not as members are the negroes being in the majority still rule, exer- people who in private life attain a good degree of of a corporation, only to the amount of their cising an ignorant tyrannical power which renders success in the establishment of character and the centralized State government a frightful in- wealth by pursuing a straightforward course. cubus and depressing power which no country can long endure. It is an article well worth reading. Edmund Clarence Stedman takes up Tennyson in his list of Victorian poets and gives us a charming little review sprinkled with quotaof Katherine Earle and Adina are continued, and must be constructed; that the rules which govern and favors not at all the dilatory withdrawal of individuals in their leaders. H. L. Jacob at 1972. created by savings institutions is merely the tions from that illustrious poet. The serial stories Elizabeth Akers Aflen paints for us a " Picture" -a thoughtful and beautiful poem suggested by a lovely portrait. " Au Sable Chasm" is the gate of the Adirondacks and the illustrations of among all classes, furnishing Government all it the wild and magnificent rock scenery in that rerequires in the way of loans, and imparting to gion make us nimest fearful that we shall never be able to enter that gate but the author gives us a clue. A sketch and portrait follows of Thomas are these; the interest money is paid here, and Bailey Aldrich one of the few American writers will be spent or invested here, and when the who charms us both in prose and verse. Num- see "a cat in the meal," where there is no cat, principal becomes due it also is to be paid here, ber five of a Mysterious Island, by Jules Verne, are prone to be too suspicious, but your readers and will be re-invested here. Bondholders, that mystical madean writer carries as again into when they live here, whether subjects of the wonderful unknown worlds. "Decoration" n King or not, are interested in maintaining the poem by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, calls us Government and its credit. They are the strong- away from the decorated graves of our country's est support Government can have. If the loan heroes to one, in his sight, more worthy of a posed by the late Attorney General, of curtailing is made abroad, the interest must all be sent wreath of lilies—the grave of a woman, the

"Bears no coses, wears no wreath, Yet no heart more high and warm,

Ever dared the battle-storm." In this nineteenth century, the "age of burry" the Overland Monthly, with their leaves all cut and practice. A little of that "common sense ly behind the age. We cannot say as much for no great skill to mark out the safest cou on the outside first page of the cover. But this debts." however important is not literature, which is our abject to-day. The June Overland is not particularly remarkable except in one article and cial opinions of those they do not care for.

The May Eclectic has a rich collection of selections every one of which it is something of a misfortune not to read. Its critique on "Alexander loan are dishonest, nor that they wish to give a Dumas Fils" and the review of Victor Hugo's loreign country a hold on us by leading money new romance "Quatrevingt-traize" being promi- which we may never repay. And much less is nent in interest, among others.

## [Communicated.]

money beyond their power of repayment so long study its details more carefully. may be left to succeeding generations.

There is no doubt but that a temporary loan may be as useful to governments as to men. But for either to borrow so largely and at such rates that repayment is practically impossible, is another thing. So is also a debt so large that it can only be cancelled by a transfer of its securities.

The bill rend the other day in the Legislature, o authorize a national loan of a million dollars, provides for a debt of one of the last two kinds. either a permanent debt, or one only to be paid by some cession of national interests, which would be dangerous to Hawaiian independence. There are some who approve of a large loan, but object to the character of the bill; but the simple attempt to fasten upon this diminishing nation a debt, huge to them, to be handed down to their still truces of the recent flood, though here and there when he asserts that such a currency "is in no fewer descendants, is enough to inspire the hearti along the Florence meadows were huge piles of sense a paper currency." If this does not satisfy set opposition from those thoughtful of the common Interests. Such a plan is utterly indefensible, except as a last desperate measure to save a nation's life, as in case of war. The originators of the bill, whoever they are, appear to belong to the Jay every conceivable position, bridges gone, mills Cooke stamp of political economists, who believe swept away. bankrapt's own downfall was caused by a private application of this principle. Of course if there is anything in such a theory we are to be congratula-

The objections to a large debt are too positive and important to be overlooked. The first direct evil result is increased taxation, which is felt most "Native Docility to Superior Influ- severely by the masses and which tends to oppress and impoverish them not only directly, but also in- the population. The earth seemed to have been directly through the increased cost of living. Then | swept along by the torrent and the bare face of a permanent national debt almost inevitably, in its | the rock was disclosed everywhere. From Leeds negotiation and management, promotes perniciou dens upon the productive classes and scriously to disturb trade. In this case, such a tendency shows gone, and a high chimney alone told where had its evil face through the complicated convolutions stood the Brass Works of Messrs. Hayden, Gore, is not robbed of its mischief by the succeeding diomatic clause that "no person shall be compelle to take such notes in payment, &c., if he should be unwilling to do so;" nor is it improbable that a sons lost. In one instance I read " Here stood legislature capable of enseting such a law, could the hopee of Dr. Johnson, six persons lost." without difficulty bring themselves to declare such Again, "Here stood Birmingham's house, fire

The great moral objection to a debt of this charac-In that case the public were determined to hold to strict accountability the authors of what has always been considered a very unwise paper scheme, and it was defeated. Were the question put to them now they would as unanimously oppose the measure.

Again the Advertiser says, "what is the use of trying to make a bug-a-boo of our domestic debt of \$350,000 when it is well-known that the Government could pay off this debt any day by the sale of government property in this city? Let us make it \$3.50,000 "Very well cantle."

The great moral objection to a debt of this character is, that the generation incurring such an excample and pay lit, but posterity is saddled with burdens for which they are not responsible and by which they are not responsible

money, it does not seems as if any law maker in his sense could be willing to do so by means of such an instrument. Its loose, confusing and general provisions are exceedingly inappropriate to a measure of such importance, where the powers of all who shall be anthorized thereby, should be specified and limited in clear and positive terms.

The enterprise is calculated to produce alarm and suspicion at home and want of confidence abroad, and deserves to be desonated without measure by all who care for the convenient and the people.

To the Editor of the Harmitan Gazette: The Admertiser affects to believe that Mr. Kibuilding up the character and credit of the govern political history teaches us to dread all complicated systems of finance, particularly American history; the result of such systems being too often a Credit Mobilier or a Sanborn scandal. Where such systems obtain, smart lawyers—Ben Butlers of large or smaller calibre—are generally found revolving within their rings. Those who see "a cat in the meal," where there is no cat, are prone to be too suspicious, but your readers must admit that the present make-up of the marmal admit that the present make-up of the marmal admit that the present make-up of the marmal dent business man in keeping his eyes open.

It seems that the sufe and prudent plan proposed by the late Attorney General, of curtailing posed by the late Attorney General, of curtailing and an are proposed by the late Attorney General, of curtailing and an account of the server of th

tures for the next two years should fall within the estimated receipts, was a plain, straightforward way of meeting the financial difficulty in prospect, and of steadying the public credit through what may be termed "the impending t is exceedingly gratifying to busy and thought- crisis"-a plan that would meet the approval ful minds to find magazines like the Eclectic and of most people of unpretentious habits of thought from their publishers hands : the other style, with and "common honesty" that the same writer ancat leaves, involving paper cutters, pen-knives prates of, would suggest such a plan. The best or failing those, a pen handle, a pin or even a mays and means for building up and maintaining public credit have been clearly defined by the political writers of England and America, and and in some cases imprecatory adjectives, are sadthese two periodicals in the arrangement of their Hawaii to pursue. This people cannot afford to table of contents, in which they fall behind make experiments which may prove disastrous; Scribner, the Atlantic and some English maga- with the idea that our success will startle the and there is no necessity for making explorations zines, which save trouble by having their contents | the financial world with "a new way to pay old

### Who's Afraid of \$3,500,000?

that is worth as much as all the rest; we mean tiser of last Saturday would run a muck with any A Simple Life" by Walter M. Fisher, which in one who dares to mistrust the self-vaunted policy behalf of intelligent, simple, mexpensive and of the originator of the loan bill, who would roll autiful home life, runs a fierce and honorable up a first-class loan bill. Talk of your puny tilt at the ostentation and sham which exists in \$350,000 debt. A million is nothing. Call it society, and the cowardice which leads men and \$3,500,000, and there will be something like vomen to seem what they are not and to pay statesmanship in the land. Whoever thinks the high for the seeming, and all for the shallow, so- country will grow no richer by foreign loans is trying to raise a "bug-a-boo," foreooth, and is pandering to native prejudices!

Now nobody thinks that the advocates of a there any disposition to excite native prejudica against its projectors. But many do think that the project has been ill-conceived, and is likely to breed discontent and may endanger Hawaiian in-It has been said that governments, being im. dependence. If the project is so delicate that mortal, may, unlike individuals, safely borrow criticism endangers its success, it may be well to

payable. Consequently they would have to change hands, and would eventually return to the which conclusion would have some plansibility if for many reasons: Riches do not come by borthe premises were correct. But governments rowed money, unless real credit be first secured. are not immortal any more than men. History It is encouraging to learn from the bill that the is the narrative of their rise and fall, and abounds | Minister of Finance may sell treasury bonds withthough bearing four per cent. interest, the latter in instances both of their gradual and sudden ex- out limit of price. Once let the country be may, by express terms, be made only payable at | tinction. This possibility however, from a purely | flooded with bonds bought below par, and the business standpoint affects rather lenders than beginning of a general depreciation in our moneborrowers, the great temptation of governments tary standard is imminent. Make the bonds and cancelled, and replaced by new issues of the same class. Though bearing interest, the treasury being to encamber themselves with debt without auxiety, because the responsibility of pay day e hard to convince people familiar with financial matters that the national currency will continue unimpaired. Call these views by all the hard names you will; bring all the influe ers to bear against them; and there still will re-main many who can only be convinced by argument that our currency should consist of any-thing but hard cash or its equivalent. Such at least is the opinion of Honolula, July 6, 1874.

IFROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Amorked Blue Drill PITTSFIELD, MASS., June 13, 1874. I have just returned from visiting the scenes of the late Mill River disaster, and hasten to write

while impressions are vivid upon my mind. The road from Northampton to Leeds presented few lumber and debris that had been rescued from the rains. At Leeds appear the first evidences of the violence of the torrent. I found houses in The houses being framed did not disappear nor

crumble, as the stone and brick mills, but were

borne along by the stream and lodged against trees, or whatever obstacles chanced to oppose them. And such an appearance as they presented, destitute as they were of occupants and forniture, scattered all over the fields, with no traces of cellars nor foundations, tipped on one side or the other, and in one or two instances standing on end. Only piles of brick stone and iron told where once had been mills, giving employment to we traced the stream to Haydenville and found jured as at Leeds; but mills and bridges were where formerly was its main street, presented an appearance sad beyond description. All along the road were boards telling the traveller that here stood the house of such a one, so many perpersons lost." And such allent guides constantly told of the invincible power and speed of the flood. Three miles above Williamsburg I found the reservoir one hundred and nine acres of water with an average depth of fifteen feet confined by a dam of stone and earth. A wall of stone four and one half feet thick was filled in on either side by earth. The foundation was not solidthe immense pressure caused by the water sufficed to break down the dam and let loose upon an unwarned people this deluge of water. The people are fearing lest a larger reservoir higher among the hills may break way and carry off all nothing more.
As to the particular character of the bill before the House, even if it were desirable to borrow the money, it does not seems as if any law maker in his money, it does not seems as if any law maker in his money, it does not seems as if any law maker in his money, it does not seems as if any law maker in his money, it does not seems as if any law maker in his money, it does not seems as if any law maker in his money, it does not seems as if any law maker in his money, it does not seems as if any law maker in his money, it does not seems as if any law maker in his money, it does not seems as if any law maker in his money, it does not seems as if any law maker in his money. that the former left. But the County Commismeasures are being taken to repair and rostore, But not for many years can the region become what once it was. An inquest has been held, and the jury decided that it was impossible to fix blame upon any one. A general scheme of mis-

carelessness, and some act is requisite to enable ever before any corporation shall obtain from the Legislature power to construct a reservoir without rendering themselves personally liable for all

The topic most interesting to a large portion Just why the same conduct of public affairs will not produce the same results is not very clear. It is evident, however, that the Advertiser, and possibly some of the King's advisers, believe that in of the country is the memorandum of an interernment, an elaborate and complicated system insists upon specify return to specie payment water Carrette applicable to a community of individuals. Mod- that any bill looking to an expansion of the cur-

ment upon the last trio and Bristow really promises well. He favors reducing the force of is better, inspects bills and measures before sign-

Richardson goes from the Treasury to a high position. Only his promise to resign kept the Ways and Means Committee from offering resolutions of censure. And yet Grant immediately appoints him a Judge of the Coart of Claims. A queer man is Mr. Grant, a very queer man, capable of doing sensible and senseless things, gaining the blessings and the corses of his followers and minding both alike. Congress has voted to adjourn upon the 22d inst. and is hurrying up business, and fears are as usual felt lest in the haste of legislation bills shall be lobbied through that

gubernatorial question. A few days since Talbot was deemed the probable candidate of the Republican party. But he has vetoed a bill abolishing the State Constabulary, thus weakening his hold. Butler's ghost looms up, threatening to become a reality, and keeping the straight Republicans in terror. The Democrats may nominate John Quincy Adams, but are more likely to take William Gaston.

The Republicans will put a strong man forward. probably George F. Hour or John E. Sanford. The question how to dispose of the Hoosuc Tunislature for a few days. I had hoped to be able having the choice of a majority of the Trustees. Others favor the construction and ownership by no without delay. the State of a line to the lakes. But this is only talk, and while other schemes are put forward the one most likely to pass is that above mentioned, modified by some amendments. w. n. c.

ON HONDAY, WHILE GOING TO OR BE-

LEGAL NOTICES.

Inflationists. To the former; for it urges and that a copy hereof he published three makes to be in

individuals in their business operations are not currency. To the latter; for it assures them

minding both alike. Congress has voted to adjourn upon the 22d inst. and is hurrying up business, and fears are as usual felt lest in the haste of legislation bills shall be lobbied through that are improper.

Massachusetts is beginning to rouse upon the gubernatorial question. A few days since Taibot was deemed the probable candidate of the Republican party. But he has vetoed a bill abolish-

Marshal's Notice.

BY VIRTUE OF A WHIT OF EXECUTION.

situated on the Numer road, below the Halfway Home. Dullding to be removed within ten days after only. W. C. PAIRE, Merchal.

## Assignee's Notice.

islature for a few days. I had hoped to be able to tell you of a definite settlement ere this. The bill most likely to pass provides that the State shall hold it in Trust, that the Fitchburg road and the Massachusetts Central shall use it, and that the State shall retain its control over it by Hamshile, H. L. June 5, 1878. artists

> Notice of Foreclosure. JOSEPH COREA, THE MORTGAGER IN

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Ex Late Arrivals, and for Sale Low,

# CASTLE & COOKE.

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Amoskeag A Bleached Cotton, Amoskeag Sheeting, 42 and 48 meh, Amoskeag Bleached Drilling,

AMOSKEAG BROWN COTTONS, American Bicarhed Jean, Superior 5-5 Vurblemmed Cotton, Superior 100 mets Specifica, Heavy Red Ticking.

# FANCY PRINTS, BRILLIANTS, LINENS,

A Pine Assertment of Hamburg and Cambric Edgings,
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Pine Tweeds and Carsimores, Linea Dellis and Dack,

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e Lead and Zine Paints,
Pure Relied and Raw Linesed Off.
Copal, Damar, Carriage and Bright Varnish,
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Patent Dryer, Whiling, Putry, Ulum, &m.,
Paint Brashes, all sizes and varieties,
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